



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

formities. The Mississippian is represented by the Windsor series and the salt is interbedded with gypsum and shale in this series. The Windsor series has been intensely folded and faulted and is now exposed on the crest of an anticline where the main workings are located. The salt bed is about 75 feet below the surface. A shaft has been sunk to the salt horizon and the salt is removed by mining. One bed of rock salt over 21 feet thick is already being worked. Sylvite (potassium chloride) is present as fairly pure lenses in the halite and probably is a replacement of halite. Chemical analyses of rock salt show from 2.5 per cent to 11 per cent sylvite, and this potassium salt will probably be an important by-product from this deposit. Very little is known concerning the lateral extent of these salt beds, but since they were formed by the evaporation of sea water during the recession of the Mississippian seas in Windsor time, they are likely quite extensive.

The Windsor series is probably much more extensive than formerly thought, because limestone in Kings County, New Brunswick, formerly correlated with the Albert series, which is unconformable below the Windsor series, was found to contain Windsor fossils. A number of salt springs occur in the area where these fossils were collected and in other localities in New Brunswick and suggest the presence of salt beds in the Windsor series of this province, although up to the present no development work has been done near any of the springs.

J. F. W.

The Limestone and Phosphate Resources of New Zealand. Part I. Limestone. By P. G. MORGAN. Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, New Zealand, 1919.

This is primarily a discussion in detail of the limestone resources of New Zealand, considered particularly in their relation to agriculture, and as such is mainly of local interest. The principal features of general interest are several excellent plates that illustrate remarkable fluted and pinnacled forms developed through erosion by solution.

As bearing upon the origin of oölitic and pisolitic structures in limestone, relations at Kotuku near Greymouth are of interest. Here several drill holes, sunk in search of oil, discharge in geyser-like fashion salt water highly charged with CO₂ and dissolved calcium carbonate. The greater part of the CO₂ at once escapes and, in consequence, abundant carbonate of lime is deposited wherever the water touches any solid object. As the water flows away it forms numerous little balls of carbonate of lime, in size and shape resembling marbles.

E. S. B.